

MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 4

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THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 14 1864

A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

BY A LADY.

Our sky's o'erspread with gloomy clouds,
Our sun bislight
Has hid. The stars grow dim which 'lumed
Our bannis bright,
Our hearts are worn with bitter grief,
Our eyes with tears
Grow dim. Ah! bitterly we weep,
Yet no one hears.

To Thee, Great God, we lift our hearts,
To Thee we cry;
Thou wilt not turn away from us,
Nor score the sigh
Of many hearts bowed down with grief,
And pain and care;
Thou wilt not scorn our simple prayer,
Oh, Thou wilt hear!

Give thou us peace, Almighty God,
Oft give us peace;

Bend low Thine ear and hear our prayer,
And grant release
From this dark cloud that shrouds our heart
In fear and gloom,
Stretch forth Thy mighty arm and stay
The threatening doom.

Here Thou, Oh, God! the mother's wail
For her first born,
Who now, in fancy, she beholds
Bleeding and torn,
Upon the bloody battle ground,
All rocking o'er
With blood of those whom they have loved
In days of yore.

Hear Thou, Oh, God! in mercy hear
The widow's moan,
The orphan's cry for bread. Do Thou
Avert the doom.
Father, none but Thine arm can release,
Put forth Thy mighty power, O, God!
And give us Peace.

GARDEN LILIES.

BY JULIE LEONARD.

Stately and fair the lilies stand,
The loveliest flowers in the land;

Woven round out the moon's pale beam,
Like cups of silvery sheen they gleam;
Holding within each goblet rare,
A sceptre of sunshine imprisoned ther.

And every night the crystal dew
Like liquid diamonds flash in view.

While the clinging leaves about the stem,
Seem proud of their beauteous diadem.

Oh, lovely lily, like stately maid,
Thou standest in the garden shade!

Through the soft shadow of summer night,
See the shine with the moon's own light

Lily, fair lily, witching spell
Lur'd thee from the orb thou lov'dst so well,

And in thy silvery gleam we see.

That lost home's Instru shone in thee.

We Sing to Those We Love.

Take the bright shell

From its home by the leas,
And wherever it goes

It will sing of the seas;

So take the fond heart

From its home and its heart,

'Twill sing of the loved

To the end of the earth.

If you take the bright shell,

Though you break it in two,

The remnant will sing you

The sea-song a new;

So the chords of the heart

Will respond to love's strain,

Though distance or maize

Have rent it in twain.

Things Requisite.

Have a tear for the wretched; a smile for the glad;

For the worthy, applause; an excuse for the bad;

Some help for the needy; some help for those

Who stray from the path where true happiness

flows.

Have a laugh for the child in her lay at thy feet;

Have respect for the aged; and pleasantly greet

The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee;

Have a covering to spare, if he naked should be.

Have a hope in thy sorrow; a calm in thy joy;

Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ;

And oh! above all things on this side of the sod,

Have peace with thy conscience, and peace wi

thy God.

The devoted love of a mother to a wayward child is the finest and noblest in the world.

If you want to control a hungry man, use him as you would a horse, put a bit in his mouth.

The man who popped the question by "starlight" got his sweetheart's consent in a "twinkling."

Gloverson, the Mormon--A Romance.

BY ARTEMAS WARD.

CHAPTER I.

THE MORMON'S DEPARTURE.

The morning on which Reginald Gloverson was to leave Great Salt Lake City with a mule train, dawned beautifully.

Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty young and handsome wives. His unions had never been blessed with children. As often as once a year he used to go to Omaha, in Nebraska, with a mule train, for goods; but although he had performed the rather perilous journey many times with entire safety, his heart was strangely sad on this particular morning, and filled with gloomy forebodings.

The time for his departure had arrived.—The high-spirited mules were at the door, impatiently champing their bits. The Mormon stood sadly among his weeping wives.

Dear ones, he said, I am singularly sad at heart this morning, but do not let this distress you. The journey is a perilous one, but—phew! I have always come back safely heretofore, and why should I fear?—

Besides I know that every night, as I lay down on the broad starlight prairie, there is a right to set where it wants to, and so, I may add, has a hen—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped gently at the door of the mansion of the late Reginald Gloverson.

The door was opened by Mrs. Susan Gloverson.

Is this the house of the widow Gloverson?

It is, said Susan.

And how many is there of she? inquired the Mormon.

There is about twenty of her, including me, courteously returned the fair Susan.

Can I see her?

You can.

Madam, he softly said, addressing the twenty disconsolate widows. I have seen part of you before! And although I have already twenty-five wives, whom I respect and tenderly care for, I can truly say that I never felt love's holy thrill till I saw thee!

Be mine—be mine! he enthusiastically cried, and we'll show the world a striking illustration of the beauty and truth of the noble lines, only a good deal more so—

"Twenty-one souls with a single thought, Twenty-one hearts that beats as one!"

They were united, they were!

Gen'tle reader, does not the moral of this romance show that—does it not, in fact, show that however many there may be of a young widow woman, or rather does it not show that what ever number of persons one woman may consist of—well, never mind what it shows. Only this writing Mormon romance is confusing to the intellect. You try it and see.

THE FOURTH.—If the patriotism of the citizens of Steubenville, was judged by their public observance of Independence Day, it would be found sadly wanting.—With the exception of a general suspension of business, there was nothing to indicate that the anniversary of our natal day was being observed. In better and happier times our people everywhere hailed this day with loud acclamations of joy and gladness. It was ushered in with the loud peal of bells, the thunders of artillery, and celebrated with speeches, toasts, &c., in almost every city, village and hamlet in the country. But we have sadly degenerated. Its glorious memories and proud associations, serve not now to awaken in the hearts of the people a proper appreciation of the memory of the men who wrung from the grasp of an English tyrant, the liberties transmitted to us, their descendants, but which, through our own maddness and folly, we now hold by the slightest tenure. Indeed, it would almost seem that to secure them to us permanently, the battles of freedom will have to be fought over again.

With a bloody and devastating civil war desolating our once fair land, and carrying sadness, sorrow and mourning to almost every hearthstone, there exists but little disposition among the people for mirth, gladness, and rejoicing over the approach of the day once hailed with all the warmth and enthusiasm of a grateful nation. Indeed its annual return is calculated at this time to bring with it more of sadness than joy—regrets for the 'mighty have been'—sorrow for the calamities of to-day.

Let us hope that the next return of the anniversary of Independence Day, may be celebrated as in days gone by, a united and happy people; rejoicing in the blessings of a restored Union, preserved Constitution and a redeemed country bounding to prosperity under the impulses of returning PEACE.—Steubenville [O.] Courier.

General Lee Before His Men.

A correspondent of the South Carolina wrote from Kershaw's brigade a few days before this unseemly wrangling. I, as Reginald's first wife, shall strew flowers on his grave.

No you won't, said Susan; I, as his last wife, shall strew flowers on his grave. It is my business to strew!

You shall, then! said Henrietta.

'You bet I will!' said Susan with a tear-suffused cheek.

Well, as for me, said the practical Betsy, I ain't on the straw, much, but I shall ride at the head of the funeral procession!

Not if I've ever been introduced to myself, you won't, said the golden-haired Nelly; that's my position. You bet your bonnet strings it!

About 1 o'clock the arrival of General Lee was announced by strains of music and a salute from the artillery. As he rode up to the colors, and the men caught sight of his well-known figure, a wild and prolonged cheer, fraught with a feeling that thrilled all hearts, ran along the line and rose to the heavens. Hats were thrown high, and many persons became almost frantic with emotion. Gen. Longstreet shared fully in the excitement, and waved his hat in the most excited manner. It was then a fine sight to see Gen. Lee ride forward, and, uncovering his nobly modeled and venerable head, acknowledged, with consummate grace and dignity, the greeting. He looked stouter and manlier, and no older, than when we parted with him last fall. One heard on all sides such expressions as, 'What a glorious figure!' 'What a noble face and head!' 'Our destiny is in his hand!' He is the best and greatest man on this continent! He was accompanied by his son, Brig. Gen. William F. Lee, soon I hear, to be made a Major General. Before the cheering ceased, an old lady, with a kindly motherly face, passing a party of soldiers bowed to them repeatedly, exclaiming, with an emotion that thrilled all who heard her. 'I bow to you soldiers!'

HURRAH FOR LINCOLN AND NO COFFEE.—Our Republican managers in 1860 got many voters for 'anti-slavery.' We must now all learn to be anti-slave. If anti-slavery ideas prevail much longer, we will be restored to primitive liberty—that is, running naked and eating dirt. Hurrah for Lincoln, without coffee or sugar.

* * * * *

That night the twenty wives, with heavy hearts sought their twenty respective couches. But no Reginald occupied those twenty respective couches—Reginald would nevermore linger all night in blissful repose in those twenty respective couches—Regi-

nald's head would never more press the twenty respective couches—never, nevermore!

* * * * *

In another house not many leagues from the House of Mourning, a gray-haired woman was weeping passionately. He died, she cried, 'without signeyin', in any respect, where them miles went to!

CHAPTER IV.

MARRIED AGAIN.

The two years are supposed to have elapsed between the third and fourth chapters of this original American romance.

A manly Mormon, one evening, as the sun was preparing to set among a select apartment of gold and crimson clouds in the western horizon—although for that matter the sun has a right to set where it wants to, and so, I may add, has a hen—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped gently at the door of the mansion of the late Reginald Gloverson.

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Beau Hackett in the Rural Districts.

To the Editor of the Chicago Post:

You will pardon me for dating my letter at no place in particular, as that is where I happen to be at the time of writing it. I presume you care nothing about the date; it is of little consequence. For my own part, I don't care a fig about dates, but I am especially fond of prunes.

I left Chicago soon after the trees commenced leaving. I make a practice of going into the country every summer about the time musketeers begin to get ripe, but I had made up my mind to remain at home this season, and should have done so, if the city had not become too hot for me. When I speak of the city, I do not allude exclusively to the temperature of the atmosphere; another sort of heat had something to do with the affair. I did not anticipate bodily injury from any particular quarter, for there were not many quarters in Chicago when I left, but to speak plainly, I felt a little alarmed lest the whole city should come down on me. It was no uncommon thing for me to meet brickbats coming around street corners, when I least expected them; and whether I expected them or not, they were always unwelcome visitors. On one or two occasions I was mistaken for an editor, and the perilous adventures that succeeded the mistake, challenge description. You will

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Closed in New York Tuesday, at \$290.

The 'loyal' colored people of Baltimore have presented the President with a Bible.

The total number of department clerks at Washington is about 3000.

Millions of locusts are making their appearance in Wisconsin. Many persons have been so severely bitten by them that are not expected to live. Their last appearance was in 1849.

The New York Herald says the only reason Governor Tod was nominated for Secretary was, that he told a better story than any other man in Ohio.

The Abolition organ in Louisville threatens the Louisville Journal with suppression.

The stockholders of the Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association have unanimously decided to hold no fair this year on the grounds of the Association, near Danville.

In 1766 207,600 pounds of powder, which was stored in the church of St. Nazare, in Brescia, Italy, was fired by a stroke of lightning, and the explosion reduced about one-sixth of the city to ruins, and killed about three thousand of the inhabitants.

GUERRILLAS NEAR NEWBURG.—We are informed that a band of guerrillas, forty or fifty in number, under command of the notorious Dick Yates, made their appearance on the Kentucky shore, opposite Newburg Friday. They went down to the river and watered their horses and then proceeded to a house below where they took dinner, after which they proceeded up the river. The impudence and boldness of these prowling scoundrels is becoming greater and greater daily, and the borders should be put in a state of defense.

Louisville Democrat.

REBEL PRISONERS.—The Journals says the total number of rebel prisoners transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio river, as entered on the books in Captain Jones's office during the month of June, is two thousand one hundred and fifty one—fourteen hundred enlisted men to Rock Island, six hundred and twenty-one to Camp Morton, one hundred and nineteen common soldiers officers to Johnson's Island, and five surgeons to Fort Monroe.

The following is a table of the armaments of the respective vessels:

ARMAMENT OF THE ALABAMA.

| No. | Class. | Weight of Shell, lbs. | Weight of Shot, lbs. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 8 | 32-pounders, each | 26 | 32 |
| 1 | 100 pounder rifle | 100 | 99 |
| 1 | 68-pounder | 51½ | 67 |
| 1 | 24-pounder rifle | 20 | 24 |
| 11 guns | Total weight | 379½ | 446½ |
| Weight of broadside metal [seven guns], shell, 275 lbs., shot 318. | | | |

ARMAMENT OF THE KEARSAGE.

| No. | Class. | Weight of Shell, lbs. | Weight of Shot, lbs. |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | 11-inch, each | 136 | 150 |
| 4 | 32 pounders | 57 cwt each | 32 |
| 1 | -20-pounder rifle | 18½ | none. |
| 1 | 24-pounder howitzer | 20 | none. |
| 8 guns | Total weight | 314½ | 428 |
| Weight of broadside metal [six guns], shell, 275 lbs., shot 318. | | | |

Sketch of Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama

Captain Raphael Semmes, of the rebel navy, was originally an officer of the United States navy. He was born in Maryland, and a citizen of that State was, on April 1, 1828, appointed a midshipman of the United States navy. He was first attached to the sloop-of-war Lexington, eighteen guns, which in 1827 was ordered to the Mediterranean squadron. He was afterward attached to the sloop Erie 18 guns, on the West Indian squadron. In 1830 he served on the steamer Porpoise, belonging to the last named squadron, and next year went to the Naval School at Norfolk for examination. He passed on the 28th of April 1832, and was allowed leave of absence. He was during 1832 appointed an assistant in charge of the chronometers, &c. During 1835 he was appointed Acting Master of the frigate Constellation, 36 guns, flagship of Commodore Dallas, on the West Indian squadron, occupying this position about two years. On the 9th of February, 1837, he was promoted Lieutenant, and during 1838 was sent to the Navy Yard at Norfolk to serve on the receiving ship, staying there until 1840, when he was attached to the brig Consort, engaged on the surveying service along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. He was next placed on shore duty at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, and in 1843 commanded the steamer Poinsett, engaged in the survey of Tampa Bay, and was attached to the survey of the coast of Mississippi will compare with this for disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare.

No one seems to know much about the raid into Northern Maryland. This much may be set down as certain: the raiders are none other than the troops who, under Early, whipped Hunter so badly. So soon as they had driven Hunter across the Greenbrier, they put immediately for Martinsburg and Winchester. At the former place two large trains of ammunition and immense stores were captured, two whole amounting to near two millions of dollars in value, all of which was immediately put in wagons and sent to Staunton. The presumption is they came for no other object than to get Government stores, horses, goods, and other army plunder. Like all other raids, this one will have no effect on the final result. It will scare, harass and injure private persons, and that is about all any raid has yet done, except great loss to the parties making them. Such, at least, has been the experience on our side.

Many here think this raid of Early is a reconnaissance in force, the *avant courre* of a heavy force about to pounce on this city. I do not think so. The time has not arrived for Lee to make such a demonstration. I have no doubt he has been preparing for it for a month past; but Grant is not yet sufficiently weakened to make it safe for Lee to leave the neighborhood of Richmond. Every day, however, working for Lee. On Sunday last, Grant made a grand assault on the enemy's works before Petersburg, and was badly repulsed. Grant is now arranging his final programme, which he hopes will be successful. Should Grant fail, Lee will then feel himself at liberty to move on Washington; but not before. Such intelligence received here. Before Grant shall have made his final move, Early will have rejoined Lee, to await the result of Grant's demonstration.

Colonel Wulford is, we understand in Washington city. He is paroled, but confined to the city limits. The supposed charge is, that by his speeches he discouraged enlistments in the army. We heard no intimation as to what is intended to be done with him.

Kentucky farmers are in Indiana in search of laborers to till their Tobacco crops. Extravagant wages are offered.

The President and Secretary of State are being urged to demand of the English Government the rendition of Captain Semmes.

There is considerable interest manifested in Washington as to the future movements of Secretary Fessenden.

Virginia slaves still sell in the New York market at 52 cents on the dollar, and North Carolina slaves at 59 cents. According to the doctrine of the dominant party, these States have ceased to be, and their bonds are an obligation on nobody. All the debts owed by these rebel States are canceled. Capitalist, however, seem to act on a different theory. They still give half as much for a rebel State's promise to pay as they give for a United State's promise to pay.

For the Bulletin.
East Maysville Affairs—Scenes of Violence—The Remedy.

Mr. EDITOR:—It is well known that for some time past, East Maysville has been the theatre of habitual rowdyism, and that scarcely a night passes that the peace and quiet of the place is not disturbed by persons from abroad who visit the houses of ill-fame which are suffered to exist there. At all hours of the night, these revellers may be heard making all things hideous by the turbulence of their conduct, and the danger which ensues to peaceful persons and their property. It is natural to ask why these things are tolerated.

It is the duty of the Board of Trustees, who are the guardians of the peace and morals of the town, to put an instant stop to these disturbances, first by the employment of an efficient police, and then by the removal of the attractive nuisances which are the stimulating cause of all the violence and wrong. God knows, they collect taxes enough in the place, to pay ten times over for a strong police force, sufficient to keep perfect quiet at all times, and the money had better infinitely be expended in protecting the peace and property of the citizens, than to be appropriated as some of it has been lately for partial and local improvements. The citizens of East Maysville, it is well known, have for several years paid higher taxes than are paid in old Mayville, as previous and burdensome as the taxes have been in that place, and yet more than half the town not one dollar has been expended in the way of improvements for several years. Even the gutters, which are so necessary for the drainage and proper health of the place, in some parts of the town have not been cleaned for years.

The Army of Potomac is not what it was when it crossed the Rapidan in May, either in spirit or in numbers. One fact is significant. The Surgeon General has communicated to the corps commanders that great numbers of the soldiers mutilate themselves for the purpose of getting out of the service. General Burnside has been foolish enough to allow this fact to be made public. After the Russian Campaign, Surgeon General Dumas communicated a similar fact to Napoleon about his troops. Napoleon enjoined him not to make the fact public, as its publication would injure more than the loss of a battle. This circumstance shows that the spirit of the army is failing—it that its enthusiasm has died out, and that the troops are tired of the war. The disasters that have attended the army since it crossed the Rapidan, and the unhealthy location of the army, and the apparent hopelessness of taking Richmond, deprive the army of much of its efficiency.

Nor have the late raids by our troops been calculated to inspirit the army. Sheridan's was disastrous; Hunter's was more so, and Wilson's worse, if any thing, than either. Wilson and Kautz together lost nearly all their command, nearly eight thousand. Some of the missing may yet find their way back to camp. The defeat was a bad one; and the object of the expedition was in its main feature, a failure. The Danville road was not cut; nor were the other roads, reported to have been destroyed, as much injured as has been represented. Exaggerated stories of damages done must be gotten up and circulated to relieve the disaster of its bitterness. The Kilpatrick raid is a fair sample of the whole. It is reported we brought in (as some of the points of the Kautz expedition) some three hundred negroes; that can hardly be possible, since it was with the greatest difficulty our troops could themselves escape, having to cut their way through the rebel lines. But if true, what a dear exchange! We admit a loss of at least one thousand killed. These were white men; and we got for them three hundred negroes. We may be destroying slavery in that way, but what of the white race? Besides the men, Wilson and Kautz lost seventeen canons and caissons, two hundred ambulance wagons, about one thousand horses, &c. I am informed the cause of the disaster was the want of discipline among the men, who left the ranks and roamed about, plundering private houses, raping women, and driving off negroes. I venture to say that nothing in the history of the war (not excepting Sherman's rail into Mississippi) will compare with this for disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare.

Among the the rebel prisoners now at the White House, says the Washington Star, brought in on the 16th, are two females, one a sergeant in a cavalry company, and the other a lieutenant, who wore both in uniform [male attire]. The latter is said to be a remarkable fine woman, and when taken had command of a battery which was giving us not a little trouble.

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Britannia and Japanned Ware!

A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA.

TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at

deed 17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

Out of every hundred suicides in Europe about twenty are women.

Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

In a recent letter, I stated that there would be a general concentration of the forces of the Federals and Confederates in the neighborhood of Richmond, and that there the great final battle of the war would be fought. I speak knowingly when I say that all our available forces are being brought from Louisiana and Mississippi to reinforce General Grant. All Sherman's army would be ordered to the James River were it relieved of its present position. The war is to be ended on Virginia soil.

It is conceded by Mr. Lincoln himself that Richmond will not be taken this year, and he says we must have another year's sharp war before this rebellion can be put down. With three or four hundred thousand more men, be sure the South can be conquered in another year. We have had that sort of talk from the commencement; and are farther off to-day from conquering a peace by force of arms, than when the battle of Bull Run was fought. Mr. Lincoln says, too many precious lives have been sacrificed to permit the war to end unsuccessfully. That is like the player at the gambling table, who had lost the most of his fortune, and was determined to risk the balance, in the hope of regaining what he had already lost. Mr. Lincoln, having brought the country to the verge of ruin, is determined to risk the last dollar and the last man in hopes of recovering what is lost.—No! but of re-electing himself to the Presidency, and putting the negroes on an equality with the whites. More men by the hundreds of thousands, and more money by the thousands of millions, are demanded for the purpose of being squandered in the accomplishment of an impossibility. The South cannot be conquered, and the sooner the people of the North make up their minds to that the better for themselves and children. What the armies we have already raised have failed to accomplish, it is criminal folly to suppose can be accomplished by any that may be raised hereafter.

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Many here think this raid of Early is a reconnaissance in force, the *avant courre* of a heavy force about to pounce on this city. I do not think so. The time has not arrived for Lee to make such a demonstration. I have no doubt he has been preparing for it for a month past; but Grant is not yet sufficiently weakened to make it safe for Lee to leave the neighborhood of Richmond. Every day, however, working for Lee. On Sunday last, Grant made a grand assault on the enemy's works before Petersburg, and was badly repulsed. Grant is now arranging his final programme, which he hopes will be successful. Should Grant fail, Lee will then feel himself at liberty to move on Washington; but not before. Such intelligence received here. Before Grant shall have made his final move, Early will have rejoined Lee, to await the result of Grant's demonstration.

The Mexican war now broke out, and he was transferred to Commodore Connor's flag ship frigate Raritan, 44 guns, belonging to the Home squadron, and returned home in December 1847. He was now ordered to command the Electra, a two gun store ship belonging to the same squadron, and left her in June 1848, when he was appointed Inspector, &c. at Pensacola. After leaving this position he went on a short cruise, from which he returned in April 1849. He remained unemployed for seven years. On the 14th of September 1855, he was promoted commander, and during 1856 he was appointed Lighthouse Inspector at Mobile, Alabama. During 1858 he became Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, which position he held at the breaking out of the rebellion.

On the 26th of March 1861, he joined the rebel service, and was made commander of the rebel war steamer and privateer Sumpter. With this vessel he operated successfully until driven into the port of Gibraltar, when the vessel was sold to a neutral. He was next made a Captain of the rebel navy, being appointed as a citizen of Alabama, with commission dated from July 15, 1862. He was then ordered to the command of the steamer Alabama or '290' with which he operated against the commerce of the Northern States.

Semmes, in the Alabama, has inflicted upon the commerce of the United States a series of losses by which we have lost about one hundred vessels, valued, with their cargoes, of about \$20,000,000.

Nothing has been heard from Sherman, since the bulletin issued by Stanton July 3, which stated that Sherman was in possession of Kennesaw Mountain, near Marietta. As nothing has since been received confirming this dispatch, the general impression is that there was no truth in it. It is needless to say that much solicitude is felt for Sherman and his command. The report

that Johnston had transferred a portion of his army to Richmond is not credited here in army circles. The object of Johnston is evidently to weaken Sherman as much as possible before he shall reach the Chattahoochee river, so that in case the Federals shall be defeated there, few of them can escape death or capture. Secretary Stanton is entirely satisfied Sherman is in good position and condition, and that he will certainly capture Atlanta. Mr. Lincoln also shares in these views of his War Secretary.

It seems, however, that McCausland is waiting for Breckinridge, who has been detailed with his Division from Lee's army to drive us back, or at least halt us between there and Richmond or Lynchburg, which ever we strike for. It is supposed the plan is to put the broken brigades of cavalry under Imboden, Jenkins, Mudwall Jackson, McCausland and Jones, rallied together upon a division of Lee's veterans, and then to give us another trial for the Valley. This morning we destroyed the Virginia Military Institute. To-morrow we move at daylight, but I have no idea in what direction. Our situation is pressing, but not critical. If Lee is not fully employed by Grant we can send down troops enough via Lynchburg Railroad to overwhelm us; but if Grant will hold all of Lee's force in Richmond, this column can make the Rebel Capital untenable within a few days by cutting off the last main artery of supply.

It is not expected that Mr. Fessenden will change the course marked out by Mr. Chase. Indeed he cannot do it if he would, without producing a general convulsion.—So he says. He will issue more greenbacks. He will expand instead of contracting the currency. One thousand million of dollars were appropriated by this congress at its late session. That cannot be raised by loans.—The Treasury will have to rely mainly on its paper issues. The depreciation must continue, unless we gain some decisive victories which will give assurance that the rebellion can be put down some day in the distant future. Such victories are hardly to be looked for at present, at least, and the future is too misty to see far into it.

CLEVELAND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - JULY 14

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

FUN AHEAD.—There is to be a Grand Pic Nic, near Mayslick, next Saturday, in ABRAHAM JOHNSON'S Woods. A fine band of Music has been engaged, and good time is anticipated.

We call the attention of our readers, to the postponement of the Sale of that desirable property, known as the "PARKER HOUSE," and the proposition to sell or rent the same.

DROWNED.—An interesting son of SAMUEL EASTON, aged Eight years, was drowned in the Ohio, last Monday, while bathing.

Two new joint stock companies are advertised in Liverpool, to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in the summer, and to Portland in the winter. The capital of each is fixed at £1,000,000.

The pirate Florida has been making sad havoc among the merchantmen and coasters off the Virginia Capes. The crews of four or five of the vessels destroyed have arrived at Philadelphia.

The Great Eastern has taken three thousand tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now making by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. will be stowed as fast as it is completed.

The Ohio Statesman says that three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend to them—thousand of fields are left to wither for the want of hands to cultivate them; this, too, at the very sea when every working man in the State is required at home.

Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, Cal., is the largest cattle and land owner in the United States. This year his stock consisted of 48,000, besides 9,000 calves. He lost 7,000 cattle last winter through want of food.

These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and the man who lives upon others' means—are forever unhappy.

A pretty girl in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has brought grief to her father's heart by eloping with a gambler.

A machine in Bridgeport, Conn., makes a pair of lad's shoes in fifteen minutes.

"Brandy one dollar a drink"—is the placard in the window of a Broadway liquor saloon.

GOOD FOR A DUTCHMAN.—We do not mean the slightest disparagement of our German friends in using this frequent phrase, but it comes in with the following from the Peoria Staaz Zeitung of the 26th ult:

A BAD PLACE TO NOMINATE A PRESIDENT.—Martin Van Buren was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Henry Clay was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Lewis Cass was nominated at Baltimore and defeated; Stephen Douglas was nominated at Baltimore and defeated. Abe Lincoln was again renominated at Baltimore, and we hope to God that he will be defeated too, and if he shall break his neck and legs all the people will say "Amen, Hallelujah!"

TRUE AS PREACHING.—A Republican exchange says the politicians are trying to defeat the people. That is true—the officers, contractors, plunders and all the vast hordes of paid pimps and lick-spittles who upon the treasury of the Nation are trying to fasten Lincoln upon the country for another term of four years. The people, however, who love liberty and have to pay the money thus squandered by these unprincipled bloodsuckers, prefer a wise and Constitutional Administration of the Government, and will make their wishes known through the ballot-box at ensuing Presidential election.

There are ninety millions of dollars due the soldiers, that the Printing Machine cannot print Greenbacks fast enough to meet the demand.

As afflictions and years may improve individuals, so battle fields and centuries may improve nations.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES

deceit R. ALBERT, 2d street.

ABSENCE PROPER FOR HUSBANDS—Miss Mullock, says: "A lady of my acquaintance gives it as her *sine qua non* of domestic felicity that the man of the family should be absent at least six hours in the hours in the day." And truly a mistress of a family, however strong her affection for the male members of it, cannot but acknowledge this as a great boon. A house where 'papa' or "the boys" are always about, popping in and out at all hours, everlastingly wanting something, or finding fault with something else, is a considerable trial to even feminine patience. And I beg to ask my sex generally—in confidence, of course—if it is not the greatest comfort possible when, the masculine half of the family being cleared out for the day, the house settles down into regular work and orderly quietness until evening. Also, it is good for them as well as for us to have all the inevitable petty domestic bothers got over in their absence; to effect which ought to be one of the principal aims of the mistress of a family. Let them, if possible, return to a quiet, smiling home, with all its small annoyances brushed away, like the dust and cinders from the grate, which, *en passant*, is one of the first requisites to make a fireside look comfortable. It might be as well, too, if the master could contrive to leave the worldly mud of the day at the scraper outside the door.

August Election!

Our terms for announcing candidates under this head are *Three Dollars* in advance.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. JEFFERSON as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WALTER E. NEAL as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

FOR JAILOR.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. QUEEN as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

FOR JAILOR.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. EDMONDSON as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

"We Come to Stay!"

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. GRANT as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

"We Come to Stay!"

We are authorized to announce JERRY MCNEELY (the present incumbent) as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Mason County, at the ensuing August election.

"We Come to Stay!"

We are authorized to announce W. D. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election.

"We Come to Stay!"

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street. W. A. LURTY.

Prospectus OF THE YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Establishment is conducted by the Religious Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded by St. Francis de Sales, in 1619. The members of this Institute devote themselves chiefly to the instruction of Young Ladies, in principles of Virtue and in the various branches of a finished English and Ornamental Education.

The system of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammatic, Ancient and Modern History, the use of Maps and Globes; Prose and Poetical Composition; Sacred and Profane History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy; Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, Book Keeping; French, German and Latin Languages; Music on the Harp, Piano Forte, Melodeon and Guitar; Violin, Mandolin, Drawing, Painting in water colors, &c., &c.; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Tapestry, &c., &c.

Those charged with the immediate supervision of the Young Ladies, will be vigilant in requiring an exact observance of the rules of the Institution, and strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment. In the course of the Academy year, two examinations will take place; the first in June, and the second in December. At the close of the first a semi-annual report is transmitted to the parents of each Young Lady, giving an account of her proficiency in her Studies, &c. The Young Ladies at the end of each month are assembled in the presence of their teachers, when a report is made of their advancement in their Studies, and their attention to the rules of the Institution. The examinations on the first Monday in September, and ends on the last day of June. It is divided into two Sessions. No deduction can be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of protracted sickness. A public distribution of Premiums takes place at the close of the year, after the Second examination. Parents and friends of the Institute, and admitted persons presenting an authorized letter, at the door. As a mark of their observance of rules, polite deportment, and zeal for advancement, the Young Ladies are divided into two classes; a crown is awarded as the Prize of honor—in each class. To gain the gold Medal, the pupil must receive the crown and the first premium in the highest classes of the principal Studies.

The termination of the Scholastic year, is followed by a vacation of two months.

In order to avoid interruption of classes, visits to pupils, are confined to Thursdays; and can be made only by their parents, sisters, aunts and nieces; none others will be received, unless formally authorized by parents or guardians. The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents or guardians, on the first Thursday of every month, leaving the Academy at about 8 o'clock, A. M. and returning before nightfall. Frequent visits have been found detrimental to the improvement of the pupils, less particularly recommended by the parents; it is preferred that they should visit only at the Specified time.

The Ladies who have charge of the Institution, profess the Catholic Faith yet, while the exercises of religious worship are Catholic, members of every other religious denomination are received, with whom no influence is used to change their belief—but it is required for the maintenance of good order; that they assist with propriety, at the public duties of religion with their companions.

Terms for Boarders.
Entrance Fee, \$5.00
Board and Tuition, including bed and bedding, washing, Infirmary charges and doctor's fees, per Session, \$92.00

EXENTS OR DAY SCHOLARS.
Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Session, \$20.00
Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session 15.00
" " Primary, " 10.00

Extra Charges.
For each of the Foreign Languages, per Session, \$10.00
Music on Piano Forte, per Session, 20.00
" on Melodeon, " 20.00
" on the Harp, " 20.00
" on Guitar, " 20.00
Use of Piano, &c., " 5.00
Use of the Harp, " 7.50
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, &c., 10.00
" Session, 20.00
Printing in Oil, per Session, 20.00
Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, per Session, 10.00
School Books, &c., at Store prices.

Payments for each Session must be made in advance. The pupils are required to bring with them the ordinary table furniture, consisting of a knife and fork (silver fork preferred), a silver dessert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table Napkins, and six towels. If the parents are attached to home, a deduction of \$10 will be made.

Winter will be Bro. Wm. Merino dresses, and black aprons, in Summer blue lawn muslin dresses, black aprons and white straw hats trimmed with blue. Each pupil must have a white swiss dress and veil and a sun bonnet.

The parents and guardians of Young Ladies from a distance, are requested to despatch some correspondent in the city, who will be charged to liquidate their bills.

Letters are to be addressed to the Directoress of the Academy of the Visitation. All letters are inspected by the Directoress of the Academy.

N. B.—Parents and guardians, are requested to have all the linen of their children or wards marked with their names, before they enter the Institution.

As the numbers of boarders will be limited, it is necessary to make application—Recommendations required.

Maysville, Ky., July 14, 1864-1m

GEO. W. WROTN.
Homeopathic Physician,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Office at Mrs. Wrotn's.

[mar 10]

RED CORNER.

RENTALS.

RENTALS

Eighteen Years Since.

We hope we shall not be accused of treason for republishing for the benefit of all concerned, the following choice relic of the past:—*Cin. Enq.*

[From the New York Tribune, June 1, 1846.]

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

If some pestilence were now raging in our South-western border, mowing down a hundred or two human beings per day, and threatening to overspread the land, what a profusion of prayers, and fastings, and deprecations of God's wrathful justice would be heard from all our ten thousand churches!

If news had but arrived that the inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande, no matter on which bank residing, were pining and dying for food, what thrilling appeals would be made to Christian benevolence through our newspapers! What meetings would be held to raise supplies of corn and cattle for our suffering dying fellow-men! Yet now, when we hear of hundreds recklessly slaughtered there—dying in agony and scorching thirst, their life-blood oozing gradually away into the burning sands, and their bodies tumbled hurriedly into holes like cairns, mobs assemble to shout and dance over the "glorious tidings," and every ear is strained for more bulletins of butchery.

We hear that the Mexican army is starving, after being subsisted many days on barley, corn and salt, in a region where fresh water is often a rarity and we think not or care not that when an army begins to starve the people must have starved already, and our patriotic burrah "that's right! Give it to 'em! Block up the mouth of the Rio Grande! Let them have nothing to eat! Humble them! Chaft them! Cut them down!" Such is war—such is the devilish spirit which creates and is cherished by it.

And what is our Christianity, what is the church (in which term we include all organized societies of Christians) doing to arrest this complication of crimes and horrors?

Some of Mr. Chase's friends say that he "resigned" the Treasury portfolio; but it is better opinion that his case was like that of the Irishman who, on being asked why he joined the army, replied, "Be jabers they forced me to volunteer!"—Hartford Times.

A NIGGER BULL.—We have heard of "Irish bulls," but the following "Nigger bull" beats them all, and deserves a wide range in the jokers' pasture: A negro preacher in Cynthia, Ky.; attracted to his church services by his eloquence, his loyalty, or his ebony congregation, a number of soldiers of miscegenous proclivities, belonging to an Ohio regiment stationed there. Upon joining being called for, one of the miscegenous presented himself for church membership. The colored clergymen was not a little astonished, and said, "Brother, we can't you in this church; we take only colored folks. If you want to join us, you must go to Mr. —'s church. He takes white folks."

The soldier was considerably back set at damper upon his pious aspirations. A sympathizing colored member commiserating his discomfiture, cried out, "Brother Jilson, take him; take him! If he is a white man he's got a black heart!"

Fate of the Apostles.

Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with the sword at the city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

Luke was hung upon an olive tree in Greece.

John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and the beaten to death with a fuller's club.

Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis a city of Phrygia.

Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Gormandel, in the East Indies.

Jude was shot to death with arrows.

Simon was crucified in Persia.

TRULY SWERT.—"When I am in pecuniary difficulties," said a pensive bankrupt, "my garden, my flowers, all fresh and sparkling in the morning, console my heart. Indeed, I asked his sympathizing friend, 'I should have thought they would have reminded you of your trouble, for like your flowers, they are all over dew.'

WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?—An exchange paper is jubilant over the fashion Empress Eugenie has lately set, and says her example will command itself to the good sensible women. She, upon recent occasion, appeared in public with skirts shortened sufficiently to display the handsome, richly ornamented garters worn by her! A modest bachelor says that the printer has evidently made a mistake; that garters—not garters—is light of this new fashion.

W. S. FRANK,
Attorney at Law,
COURT STREET,
Maysville, Ky.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
February 18th, 1864.

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Mason and ad-

joining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.
jan 15, 1864.

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1864.

ROSS & NEWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

H. C. LLOYD. WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Lloyd & Richardson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
TEAS & TOBACCO,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,**
OPPOSITE GODDARD HOUSE,
MARKET STREET, - - MAYSVILLE, KY.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL
your attention to the above card, and
solicit a portion of your patronage, promising to
fill orders promptly and satisfactorily.

We have established ourselves for the purpose of inducing Merchants to make their purchases here instead of elsewhere; and as our goods are bought DIRECT from FIRST HANDS in the Eastern Market, by our Broker, we make this proposition to Merchants:

That we will duplicate any bill bought in Cincinnati, and if goods are not what we represent them, they can be sent back at our expense.

We have just received from the East 20 Hds. Choice new N. O. SUGAR;

10 " Prime " " "

50 Bbls. LOVERING'S Philadelphia REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, Granulated, Powdered and Coffee A.

50 Bgs Choice Yellow & Bright Green COFFEE MOLASSES—Old and New Crop;

MACKEREL—in all sizes, direct from Boston, last Crop 1863;

40 Kgs Newcastle ENGLISH SODA;

TOBACCO—a large lot in Boxes, Caddies, &c.

TEAS—a Superior lot of all kinds, selected for this portion of the Country.

In addition to our stock of Heavy Groceries, we have a large assortment of Fancy:

CIGARS, at all prices; Fancy Wash and Shaving SOAPS; Whole and Half Boxes new M. R.

and Layer RAISINS; SARDINES; FIGS;

PICKLES; PEACHES, Cova and Spiced OYSTERS; MUSTARD;

in boxes; 50 & 25 lbs. boxes

assorted CANDIES;

CHIESE; CRACKERS;

INDIGO; MADDER;

SPICES, grain and ground; ALUM;

Rice & Ground GINGER; COPPERAS;

BLACKING, large and small; BLACKING BRUSHES; FAUCETS; CINNAMON, ground and in mats; CAPS; SHOT; LEAD;

EXT. LOGWOOD; STARCH;

GERMAN SOAP;

A large variety of CAP, NOTE & LETTER PA-

PER; ENVELOPES, buff and white; &c. &c.

In addition to the above, we offer inducements to the trade in

Liquors!

RECTIFIED WHISKY sold at Cincinnati prices.

GINGER WINE, GIN, BRANDY, and with a superior lot of OLD BOURBON WHISKY

at all prices. Respectfully,

LLOYD & RICHARDSON.

Maysville, Ky., March 5, 1864.

NEW CHINA, GLASS

—AND—

Queensware House!!

R. ALBERT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER

Second Street,
One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE
AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

French and English China, Glass,

QUEEN'SWARE & FANCY GOODS,

in great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China,

Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass,

Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, etc.

DINER AND TEA SETS,

of all qualities,

WHITE, ORNAMENTED AND

FINE GILT.

Silver Plated and Britannia Tea Sets,

Casters, Etc.,

Plated Table Ware; Ivory, Bone and Wood Handled Forks and Knives Knives; Tea Trays and Waiters, of all sizes and varieties,

Imported Direct from the Manufactories in

EUROPE.

Also, the large and most complete stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of all sizes and styles, from 50 cents to \$10 each

BURNERS, QUIMMERS, PAPER SHADES and WICKS;

The Very Best of PUR COAL OIL,

CANS, ETC.;

all of which I will sell for CASH at the VERY LOWEST CINCINNATI prices.

Accommodation to the wants of customers, quick sales and small profits are the governing principles of my business. Call, see and judge for yourselves!

R. ALBERT.

Maysville, Feb. 4, 1864.

THE LEE HOUSE,

Corner of Front & Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

HORD & PEPPER, Proprietors.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the people of Maysville and Mason County, and to the traveling public generally, that they have leased this popular and commodious Hotel for a few years, and have opened it to the reception of business and the accommodation of transient customers. It is convenient to the steamboat Landings, and is the office for the Stage lines to the interior of the State. The House is being thoroughly repaired and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it in all respects the best Hotel in North Eastern Kentucky. Especial care will be bestowed upon the table, which will always be supplied with the luxuries of the May-

sville and Cincinnati markets.

mar 6, '64 6m

ROSS & NEWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

HALL LIGHTS!

FOR Burning Coal Oil, some very fine, direct

from New York—for sale by

SEATON & BRODRICK.

May 19, 1864.

Keep Cool

ICE! ICE!!

WE have commenced running our Ice

Wagon, and will deliver Ice to any part

of the City.

Persons desiring Ice through the day, can obtain it at Richard Watkins' Grocery Store, on Wall street, or at Wm. Watkins' on Market St.

WM. WATKINS.

RICHARD WATKINS.

May 19, 1864.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SUTTON ST., (opposite Lee House)

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Our personal attention will be given

to Receiving & Forwarding all Goods

consigned to our care.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same

manner, with reference to quality and quantity,

as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

Below will be found an enumeration of some

of the articles included in our stock, which we

offer to the trade low for Cash or Country Pro-

duce:

24 Hds. Choice N. O. Sugar;

8 Hds. Prime N. O. Sugar;

50 Bbls. Lovering's Refined Sugars;

10 " Crushed do;

25 " Pulverized do;

15 " A. Coffee do;

54 Bgs Choice Rio Coffee;

25 " Prime Rio Coffee;